

THE CALCUTTA JOURNAL,

OF

Politics and General Literature.

Vol. II.]

SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1822.

[No. 95]

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

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Politics of Europe.

London, Nov. 1, 1821.—We have copied from a Ministerial Morning Paper an extract from a private letter from Limerick, which contains what we cannot help believing a very exaggerated, or rather a very false account of the misconduct of the influential people of the South of Ireland. The murder of the wife of a tenant of the Bishop of Limerick, in revenge for his having killed one of a party who came to take the arms from his house, "struck such a terror," if we are to believe this account, "into the country Gentlemen, that one and all, upon any attack, have given up their arms, lest they and their families should be way-laid and shot. As soon, therefore, as by arms and terror, these wretches had obtained the command of the country, they exercised their authority in resisting the payment of tithes, rates, and taxes, and murdering all that were obnoxious to them, tithe-farmers, agents, persons who had taken farms after ejectment, witnesses, and even those who at any time have expressed any disapprobation of their plans; and I regret to say this system has been protracted by the Magistrates and the country Gentlemen themselves. In the first place, they have given every encouragement to the opposition which has been made to the payment of tithes, and so long as a Peacemaker or Process-server only, belonging to a Clergyman, was murdered, they secretly chuckled at the news."

This is a charge of a dreadful nature indeed against the Magistracy and Gentry of the South of Ireland. But we repeat it, the charge cannot possibly be true. If it were, our indignation at their want of spirit and principle could only be deadened by our contempt for their stupidity. For even supposing them to have been alarmed into a surrender of arms—to have been blind enough not to see that this means of avoiding danger only served to expose them to it the more—and to have been wicked enough to look with unconcern on the murder of tithe-precursors and process-servers, why should they go so far as to encourage this violence? The murder of tithe-precursors will neither put an end to the system of tithes, nor reduce the amount of them, though it may reduce the share received by the Clergy, who must be forced to pay a heavy insurance to the former for the risks they run.

We know that very odd and very stupid things have been lately ascribed to Judges in Ireland; but the saying ascribed in this letter to one of them so far outruns all probability, that we cannot for a moment suppose it to have been really uttered, "What do you think of the doctrine which he (one of the Judges) delivered in a charge to a Jury, at the late Assizes of Limerick, that a man who murdered another only as a hired assassin was not guilty—it was the person who hired him; and the Jury acquitted the prisoner upon this explanation of the law. Where one man is found guilty fifty escape—O! Justice! Justice! how much is she wanted in Ireland?" Certainly, if a doctrine like this was declared to be law from the Bench, we can be surprised at nothing which has taken place.

That justice has never been fairly administered in Ireland we can well believe. CROMWELL's idea was to make it the scene of an experiment, with a view to the establishment of a simpler and more rational system of judicature than that which unfortunately prevailed in England, Ireland being, yet, as he said, like a sheet of white paper, ready for any impression which should be given to it; whereas, in England, the Sons of Zerkiah, as he termed the lawyers, were too strong for him, and had influence enough

in the House of Commons to frustrate all his projects for reforming legal abuses. Unfortunately, however, all the complexity and expensiveness of the English law have been entailed on a poor and unenlightened people, and the result has been that they have found every thing but protection from it. The law may be, and we dare say is, fairly enough expounded by the Judges, and it is not of the Judges, we believe, that complaints are made. But the people have seldom the means to purchase the protection of the law, and when they have the means they have little or no reliance on the Juries, which are generally grossly partial. To this want of confidence we are no doubt chiefly to attribute the perjury which is said to be almost universal among the Peasants.

But we will not now enter into the extensive field of Irish abuses. We wish merely to call attention to what we consider unfair attempts to mislead the public with respect to them, and to throw unnecessary obloquy on the Gentlemen of the Country. These gentlemen have no doubt their faults and their weaknesses, but we cannot believe them to be monsters.

Steam Ship.—Extracts of a letter from Boston (America), Sept. 25.—Owing to the piracies and robberies committed on our shipping, the steam ship ROBERT FULTON, is preparing an armament, to consist of four nine and two six pounders, with 24 muskets, for the protection of property belonging to her passengers, and against the piratical villains that are infesting the neighbourhood of Cuba. This armament, together with the great advantage which this vessel possesses of throwing boiling water, must afford a protection adequate to an attack from any of the picaroons lurking in those seas; her engine is one of the most powerful, and is capable of throwing double the quantity of water (boiling hot) which an ordinary fire engine now in use in this city can. It is certain she can discharge from her boiler 10 hogshheads of 120 gallons each, in a minute, and throw it nearly to a distance of point blank musket range. Who knows but this method may yet be resorted to as a national defence, and as a new weapon to carry the war into an enemy's camp?

Sir Robert Wilson.—The Ultra, stung to the quick by the rapid increase of the subscription to indemnify Sir ROBERT WILSON, ventures to contrast the magnitude of the sums advanced by public-spirited individuals to obviate the effect of a forfeiture occasioned by an act of gross injustice, with seasonable and judiciously apportioned contributions to support the unfortunate and afflicted. The humanities, we rejoice to say, thrive more luxuriantly in the present day than the political virtues; and many, that from the influence of Tory example and the operation of party sentiments, behold with indifference or approval an act of arbitrary oppression, would cheerfully come forward to aid the widow, the orphan, or the houseless mechanic. Where a whole community, Whig, Tory, and Radical, unite in promotion of one praiseworthy design, the sum contributed by each individual is of course proportionally small.

Sir ROBERT WILSON's is no ordinary case; and we do not make the appeal in his favour to the feelings, but to public duty and public justice. We know the fortitude with which he had armed himself to suffer any privations that the abstraction of means acquired at the expence of his private fortune might occasion; but it is the imperative duty of those of the people of England that are independent in mind and fortune, that he should not do so. Sir ROBERT WILSON has suffered for us, and shall we endure to see his family made the victims of his generous self-devotion? It behoves us also to stand in a breach of the

Constitution, and to assert the independence of Parliament. Let that be once successfully assailed, and our funds applicable to the boasted purposes of general charity, alluded to by the Ultra, will be narrow indeed. We are now called upon to indemnify Sir ROBERT for a loss sustained by an interference that saved the lives of husbands, of fathers, and of children. Had narrow prudential considerations operated on his gallant mind, we might now have been called on to support the widows and orphans of the slaughtered. It is a debt, and we honour the promptitude with which the first men in this kingdom have come forward to discharge it. The purpose of the Ministerial prints is to taunt Sir ROBERT WILSON into a refusal of the indemnification. Should they effect this object, the appetite of malice will be stimulated, not satisfied, by the enjoyment of one gratification; but one victim will not suffice to gorge the malignant monster.

Ultra Journal.—The Ultra Journal appears to have had a most dismal fit of the horrors. The petulance at Athens, the innate vices of mankind, and that ancient bug-a-boo, the French Revolution, are the objects on which the writer expatiates with hypochondriac intensity and perversity of application. Furiously incensed by some extracts (which we are assured were furnished by a French liberal pamphlet), calculated to trace certain enormities to other sources than the three liberties of speech, of conscience, and of the press, the writer exclaims—"What have we to do with the Bishops of ITACIUS and IDACIO, who prosecuted the heresiarch Priscillian in the year 384? What have we to do with JOHN VALENTINE GENTILIS, of Cosenza, whom THE CHRONICLE learnedly calls the Calabrian Gentle?" This last was no doubt considered a very hard hit; but we might with as much propriety retort the following sentence of the Ultra, to prove him as deficient in grammar as he is in reason. "We have seen the plunder of the Church and the degradation of the Nobles, and in all probability we shall soon see the murder of the KING." In reply to the queries, we must say, that we have at least as much to do with ITACIUS and IDACIO, when considering the primitive abuses of the church in those blest ages, on which the light of reason had not shone by means of the vilified liberty of the press, as the Ultra had to do with the plague at Athens, as described by THUCYDIDES, when proposing an Institution against contagious fever in this metropolis. We do not, however, mean in the slightest measure to impute pedantry to the writer, being well assured, that had he suggested a rope ladder free-scape, he would have given us a circumstantial description of the great fire of London, and would unquestionably have imputed the calamity to the diabolical plots of the Papists. We decline descending with our contemporary into his favourite retreat, the charnel house of the French Revolution, but would merely ask him, whether the crimes of those bloody days may not be attributed to the grinding and perpetuated abuses of ages?

Boxers.—After the boxing matches on Mousley-hurst on Tuesday (Oct. 30) and the fancy had chiefly left Hampton, some of the outside proposed that Abbot should fight Joshua Hudson, who was present, then and there for a purse of ten guineas. Joshua excused himself from a match he had on to fight in six weeks with the Sussex Champion, when *Hopping Ned*, the father of Little Brown who bent Bunn, elated with the Tuscan grape, bloused up, swore there was plenty of time to fight and get well in six weeks, and Josh. was *afraid*. This storm blew over by Josh. giving them all a *blessing*, and inviting them to call upon him when sober. Shortly afterwards, Oliver was leaving the village when Ned had a turn at him, and asked if he was in fighting order? "Not to-day, I thank you, Ned," was the reply "Because," continued Ned, "Abbot shall fight you for ten guineas." "He will," said Oliver, getting out of his chaise, "what now, on the Hurst." "I'll go over and bring your man and the money, and if for a pint of gin here am I." A pause ensued, and Oliver went into one of the Inns, when Little Brown put down two guineas for Abbot to fight Oliver on Tuesday next for the ten guineas, and the other eight to be made good on Saturday evening at Cribb's. The battle is safe of taking place, and it will be rather a novel one.

Mail from Lisbon.—The DUKE OF KENT packet has brought a mail from Lisbon, the private advices by which are to the 22d instant. On the 17th dispatches were received from Rio Janeiro, and by the same channel, private letters were obtained by the Portuguese merchants. Their tenor is represented to be of so alarming a nature, although apparent tranquillity prevailed in the Brazils, that the Portuguese were not disposed to enter into commercial speculations of any magnitude, either with Rio Janeiro, or with any other ports of the Brazils. The time for the departure of the PRINCE ROYAL was not known, but it was generally supposed that the resolution of the Cortes for his recall would be speedily carried into effect. The commercial advices mention, in reference to the prohibitory system adopted by the same body, that the imposition of the high duty on foreign produce and manufactures would continue but for a very short period, as it was considered quite impossible that the Portuguese can do without them, their own being so much inferior to those of this country. Should, however, the Cortes, in imitation of the plan pursued by Spain, make the law of prohibition permanent, smuggling, to a great extent, will be carried on, for it was thought that nothing could prevent the illicit introduction of British goods.

Rebellion of 1641.—A correspondent remarks that the Park guns were not fired on the 23d, the anniversary of the rebellion of 1641, as was usual on every such anniversary heretofore. The omission, of course, must have been by order of Government.—*Dublin Weekly Register.*

Boulogne-sur-Mer.—Extract of a letter from Boulogne-sur-Mer, Oct. 27:—This town is crowded with English at present, and it appears to be almost the only one in France where many from England are for any time stationary. The cheapness of provisions, the salubrity of the air, and its being so very near England, render it every way worthy the preference of families from that country. The meat is remarkably good and cheap. They make no difference in the price of the different kinds of meat—beef, mutton, veal, and pork, are all one price, and generally keep to 6d. per lb. The latter is excellent, and has great consumption. The markets are abundant in almost every article of necessity. Fruit and vegetables are not bought so cheap. In the fishing season there is plenty of turbot, cod, and herrings, all so good and cheap as to do away with the consumption of meat—at least amongst the English families during the period. There is great abundance of herrings at present; the number of boats that go out sometimes is incredible. When the usual quantity of nets is set at night, the length of line which they occupy is about three miles; sometimes there are more. There is no article that pays better than herrings. They are sent from the coast into the interior of the country to a vast distance. A great quantity is sent to Paris. The fondness of the English for fish is very well understood, and sometimes practised upon by the people that belong to the trade. There has been plenty of cod in the market this week.

New French Translation of the Bible.—The King of FRANCE has sanctioned a new French Translation of the Bible by M. DE GENOUDE, and subscribed for a number of copies of the work, which is printed at the Royal Printing Office by order of M. LE GARDE DES SCEAUX, at the public expence.

Liberality.—Sir W. P. CALL, Bart. of Whiteford House, in Cornwall, with his usual liberalty, at his Court, held on the 1st of Oct. for rents due at Lady-day last, reduced them 25 per cent.—*West Briton.*

The erection of *Waterloo Bridge* (built by the late Mr. Rennie) cost more than a million of money; a larger sum than the building of St. Paul's cathedral; the exact amount of the latter being 736,752l. 2s. 3d. The Monument cost 8,859l; St. Bride's church, 11,480l; Christ Church, 11,778l; St. Lawrence, Jewry, 11,870l; St. Magnus, London bridge, 9,575l; St. Andrew's, Holborn, 9,000l; St. James Westminster, 8,500l; St. Clement Danes, 8,786l; and St. Mary le-Bow, 8,071l. These churches were all built by Sir Christopher Wren. One of the handsomest interiors of his erecting, is that of St. Stephen, Walbrook, which church cost not quite 8,000l. It contains, too, at the altar, one of the late President West's finest performances, *St. Stephen stoned*.

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State of Ireland.—The present state of the South of Ireland affords the best comment on the predilection which Mr. Banks avowed, and which too many in this country entertain, for the ignorance and depression of the body of the people.

The present proceedings in Ireland will afford a key to many things in the commencement of the French Revolution. Why were the peasantry in many parts of France so infuriated against the Noblesse? Why were so many castles burnt and destroyed? The answer is to be found in the ignorance and misery of the peasantry in so many parts of that kingdom. There are individuals among us who contend that the Instructions and System of Government which have produced the degradation of a people, and which, so long as they are in activity, will prevent that people from emerging from their degradation, ought to be carefully retained, because they are not fit for any thing better. According to the fashionable cant, every nation not free, must remain for ever in slavery. The absence of rights makes unfit for the possession of rights, and therefore they must be for ever enthralled.

There is consistency in this doctrine, however detestable; but we are altogether at a loss to comprehend an Ultra Contemporary, who, while he spurns at the idea of the French being unfit for liberty, and professes a great wish for the improvement of the people, clings with tenacity to the very institutions which operated the degradation of the French prior to the Revolution.

The miserable condition of the mass of the people of France has been attested by a host of writers of several countries. As early as the time of Fortescue, there was a strong contrast between the French and the English peasantry. At the time of our civil wars, the difference had become very great. Ludlow says, "I loathed to see such numbers of idle drones, who in ridiculous habits, wherein they place a great part of their religion, are to be seen in every part eating the bread of the credulous multitude, and leaving them to be distinguished from the inhabitants of other countries by their checks, canvas clothing, and wooden shoes."—Lord Somers, at the time of the Revolution, speaks of the condition of the people of France as truly pitiable. And we have an excellent record of their condition at the time of the Revolution in the travels of Arthur Young.

The victories of the English over the French in former days are in this way explained. The French force consisted altogether of men at arms, or Gentlemen, and the strength of England in its archers or infantry, composed of yeomen, against whom cavalry was unavailing. MACHIAVEL tells us that the French people were so much depressed by the Noblesse, so much dispirited, that the Kings were obliged to hire Swiss and Germans. "The French infantry," he says, "cannot be good. They are all ignoble, and kept in such subjection by the Nobles, and in every action are so depressed, that they are vile and heartless, and therefore the King, in his wars, cannot make use of them, but always engages Swiss or Germans." He tells us that they were most humble and obsequious, dressed coarsely and at small expense, and neither men nor women durst use any finery, for fear of its being remarked by the Gentlemen.

It would require more space than we can spare to enter into the causes which prevented the people in France from emerging from their degraded condition in the degree witnessed in several other countries. The subject is curious and instructive.

The reason why the Arts and Sciences owe so little comparatively to the French, is to be accounted for from the depressed state of the mass of the people. The French are rich in works of gaiety and amusement, in all that could afford pleasure to a profligate Court, and a frivolous Noblesse. Their Lawyers and Theologians were not inferior, perhaps, to the Lawyers and Theologians of other countries. But in science and invention, in the knowledge and practice of the useful arts, the French were behind many of their neighbours.

The truth is, that, as is natural, we owe almost all the useful invention to the people who enjoyed the greatest degree of liberty and comfort, namely, the Germans and Flemings. In the free Commonwealths of Germany and the Netherlands reigned industry and plenty, and science and invention followed in their train.

We owe to them the first successful cultivation of the physical sciences and mathematics. Nuremberg alone produced a number of distinguished mathematicians. KEPLER and COPERNICUS were Germans, and TYCHO BRAHE, a Dane, studied in a German University. LUTHER addressed himself to a comparatively intelligent people, and was by their countenance enabled to effect the great Revolution of the Reformation.

What a contrast, according to MACHIAVEL, AENEAS, SYLVIVS and other Italians of that day, between the condition of the people of those Commonwealths, and that of the people tyrannised over by the Nobles of France. "Germany," says the former, "abounds with men, wealth, and arms. The people are constantly drawing money from other countries, and all Italy is full of their manufactures. Enjoying so many comforts and liberties, they will not go to the wars except they are extra paid, and not even then except when ordered by their Commonwealths. And, therefore, an Emperor would require to have much more money than any other Prince, because the better men are off the more unwilling they are to go to war." He tells us, "that those Republics whose political freedom has been maintained uncorrupted, do not allow any of their Citizens to live in the manner of Gentlemen, but maintain among them an equality, and are most inimical to the Lords and Gentlemen of that country, and if by chance any of them fall into their hands, they put them to death as the authors of corruption, and the cause of all scandal."—However hostile as the inhabitants of the towns, and the Gentlemen were to each other, it was not in the power of the EMPEROR to make either instruments for his aggrandizement.—"Neither," says the Florentine Secretary, "the free Commonwealths nor the Princes wish the greatness of the EMPEROR, because if ever he should have treasures of his own, or become powerful, he would subdue and reduce the Princes, and would reduce them to such a degree of obedience as to be able to avail himself of them at his pleasure, and not when it seemed good to themselves, as the present King of France does, and as King LOUIS did, who by arms, and by putting a few of them to death, reduced them to that obedience in which they now are. The same thing would happen to the Commonwealth, because he would wish to reduce them also, so as to be able to manage them as he thought proper.

We shall find that solid and valuable improvements, and industry and prosperity, have only taken place where, by a combination of fortunate circumstances, the people have been able to withdraw themselves from the yoke of the Aristocracy. We shall find that the people remained under the yoke of the Aristocracy in France till the Revolution, and that their character suffered in consequence. That the Aristocracy should at last suffer from this, was as much in the order of things, as it is, that the gentlemen of Ireland should now suffer from the rebound of oppression.—*Morning Chronicle.*

Pretended Miraculous Cure.—A great deal has of late been said in the continental papers about the miracles asserted to have been wrought by the Prince of Hohenlohe, at Bamberg in Germany. To believe the tales given out by the Prince and his accomplices or dupes, he has made the lame to walk, the blind to see, the sick to recover instantaneously the vigour of health, &c. The fame of this miraculous operator had been so widely diffused and faith in the efficacy of his cures so deeply rooted, that the places where he appears are crowded with persons labouring under real or pretended infirmities and diseases. The authorities of the city have at last found such assemblages to be inconvenient, and have interfered with the exhibition of the Prince's miracles. They have not gone the length of shutting up his operation-room, and writing on it, as was written on the wonderful tomb of the Abbe Paris, "the Police forbids Providence to work any more miracles here," but they have commanded the Prince to work no miracle clandestinely, and have ordered him, whenever he means to begin his operations, to give notice to an officer of police, and to have as witnesses a delegation of the authorities, and of the faculty. If he works many more cures after this, there must be more in him than "philosophy can find out." The police proclamation maliciously adds, that when his miracles were formerly examined by this test, they were found to be deceptions.

Hymns to Sicily.

Thou!—that wert wont, like a rich pearl, to sit
Upon the brow of Freedom diadem'd!
By each, the mightiest in succession, claim'd,
Of the great commonwealths of elder day!
—Or, in her zone instar'd, didst shed around
The ray and redolence of Plenty crown'd;
—Or, belustring her gorgeous garb of war,
Didst teach thy mighty lava-plume to glow,
Chimera-like, but oh! how fiercer far,
As her red forehead lightened on a foe!
—Pride of the mid-land waters, Sicily!
Dejectedly thyre reverts to thee;
—Plung'd as thou hast been, ages gone as now,
From thy high state, a gem on Rapine's brow!
Are not thy valleys desolate and drear,
From whence the harvest of a world out-sprang!
—Doth not thy Mount's[†] dull eruptions rear,
Likest a funeral pall above thee hung;
As round thy wreck'd[‡] the sea-maid's dirge is sung?
—Now, Anarchy doth threaten thee;—haply, now,
Forges her chains, amid Ænean blaze,
And rends thy heaving bosom with their glow;
—Discord erects her sooty arm, and sways
Her own red torch from off the mountain's brow,
As when its wealth posited forth a world's amaz!
Now haply doth a rumour wrap thee round,
Of direr import, and of threat more fell,
Than when the moans of Nature, underground,
Convulsion and volcanic shock foretell!
—Man, with a loftier note, the threat doth swell,
When the strong passion-floods o'erleap their bound;
—With a more swiftly desolating fire,
Rolls the fierce lava-tide of despot ire!
—Where be the bands that sundered thee of yore
From soiled affinity, and swept thee round,
With the bright ocean-foam, and as a prize,
Won thee from earth, and girt thee with a shore,
Whereon the sea-god thunders evermore,
Or revels with a discord-soothing sound?
—Thou, that canst wield the tempest wave, arise!
—Upheave thy barrier, Ocean!—as a wall,
Build thou the toppling surge at Freedom's call!
—Or, Albion!—be the plant prefer'd to thee!
Thou, that canst rule, and bid the ruled be free!
—By the renown of fallen Syracuse,
By Agrigentum,—Ruin's nobler name!
By lofty records, sacred to the Muse!
And the joint wreaths of yet-unhym'd fame!
By mutual faith, firm pledged, and firmer held,
That from his spoil the robber-Frank compelled;
—By the rapt emulation, that would toil
Thy charter to engraft on native soil;
—Arouse thee, championess of injured man!
Whate'er the clime, ever in Rescue's van!
—Wide o'er thy watery realm be heard a voice,
Bidding the threaten'd of her foes rejoice!
—Bind thou the league, that none of earth may rend;
And be the ocean-queen Sicily's friend!
—Then—not when planted on the dusky brow
Of climbing Carthage;—not when towering Rome
Made thee a boast,—or Greece, by Faction torn,
Contented for thee, as the lords of herds
Strive for the lowing beifer;—not when thou,
All-fruitful, in thy granaries' resort
Wert as a nurse of nations and thy flocks
Scattered abroad their fleeces as the snows;
—Not when Proserpina imploring fled,
And Echo raised her flower-entomb'd head,
And wildly summon'd the sweet Vale's[‡] array,
To soothe the Power that bore her from the day;
—More envied of the nations might'st thou be;
—More cherishing the lustre shed on thee,
Than in the sea-queen's smile, resurgent Sicily!

† The eruptions of *Ætna* were much more considerable formerly than of late years.
‡ Agrigentum, Selinus, Lilybæum, &c. &c.
‡ The Vale of *Enna*; in the heart of Sicily.

The Battle of the

(SALVATOR ROSA.)

Reach the harp!—be brief!—be brief!
Delay from story reads a leaf!
—Ho!—marked ye not the Moorish crew,
Ere Castile to onset flew?
—Top-gallant as besecm'd a band
Braving foes, on native land!
—Magical change!—Behold!—behold,
Horse on hurried horseman roll'd!
—Hark!—that roar!—that roar again;
Crazed Echo, snicking through the plain,
And the din of falchion-clash
Rending mail, and corsers' dash;
And the clamour of the flying—
And the langour of the dying—
Foes, that grapple, failing breath,
Sunder'd, living, clasped in death;
And the clang of trumpet bray,
Stirring to charge;—away!—away!
—Cannon-clash, the tumult hiding—
Plumes but seen, where hosts are riding;
—Flags, that wing their stormy way
Like vultures on their fated prey!
—Oh! the wild, the maddening cry,
The whirlwind rush of victory!
—Oh! the plight of panic, roll'd
Recreant back on mountain hold!
—Far—far off—a herd faint-hearted,
Scann'd like spectres of the parted;
Or the fiends that feast their sight
On a carnage-crowned rite;
Then the aspiring marshals
Of triumph,—half-achieved her day!
—These, and thousands yet unsung,
Are of the traits before thee hung!

To Italy.

Though nature in brightness still smiles on thy land,
Its spirit, its glory, has fled;
And there's nothing within thee of graceful or grand,
But the trophies that droop o'er the dead.
The busts of thy patriots, first of their name,
The stranger oft pauses to bliss,
They are spared by the spoiler to tell of thy shame,
Their spirit thou dar'st not possess.
Fair Italy, once thou wert glory's young bride,
And she clothed thee in garments of light,
And earth looked with awe on thy beauty and pride,
While Freedom rejoiced in thy sight.
But gone is that beauty, that grace and that pride,
Which made thee the splendour of earth,
And shame like a spectre now grins at thy side,
Giving tyrants an insolent mirth.
Oh! Italy, fallen, degraded and lost,
What story of wonders is thine;
From the day when thy heroes smote Hannibal's host,
Till that when slaves frowned away thine.
Is this the fair land which Camillus once saved,
Where the Scipios and Fabii arose,
That now is so scorned, so humbled, so braved,
By only the aspect of foes' hostile foes?
The shades of the heroes that hover around
Cannot call up that spirit again,
Which made the whole earth with thy prowess resound,
When thy breast gave existence to men.
The slave hugs his chain on the capitol hill,
Where the spoils of Kings glittered of yore,
And the scourge now resounds at the Tyrant's wild will,
Where he sued and was pardoned before.
Oh! give me the desert—its wildness and gloom
Is better than garden and bower,
Where the heart and the virtues have long ceased to bloom,
Mid the relics of glory and power.
Sleep on then, sleep on, ye degenerate race,
That darken the fame of the brave;
Or sing in your fetters, and hymn your disgrace,
As ye crawl o'er a proud empire's grave!

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Ireland.

(From a Ministerial Paper.—Extract of a Private Letter.)

Limerick, October 29, 1821.—You must have seen from the papers the dreadful situation of the County of Limerick—the total insubordination—the robbing of arms; and the daily assassinations which take place without the smallest effort to resist or prevent them.

The beginning of this was an attempt to take the arms from the house of a Scotchman, by the name of Torrance, a tenant of the Bishop of Limerick, in which they were defeated by him and his wife, and one of their party killed; a few weeks after these unoffending people were way-laid and stabbed—the man recovered—the woman died; this murder was esteemed by the common people a *just deed*, for, indeed, said they, “the Torrances had no business to kill a man for merely asking for an old gun.” This outrage and revenge struck such a terror into the country gentlemen, that one and all, upon any attack, have given up their arms, lest they and their families should be way-laid and shot. As soon, therefore, as by arms and terror, these wretches had obtained the command of the country, they exercised their authority in resisting the payment of tithes, rates, and taxes, and murdering all that were obnoxious to them, tithe farmers, agents, persons who had taken farms after ejectment, witnesses, and even those who at any time have expressed any disapprobation of their plans; and I regret to say, this system has been protracted by the Magistrates and the country gentlemen themselves. In the first place, they have given encouragement to the opposition which has been made to the payment of tithes; and so long as a Proctor or Process-server only belonging to a Clergyman was murdered, they secretly chuckled at the news. It was protracted by electioneering manoeuvres; if a man, however guilty, was taken up by one side, he was sure to be hailed by the other: or if condemned to be hanged from the clearest evidence, thirteen Magistrates have been found to sign a petition for a respite, from which respite the rebels have claimed a victory, and the man himself has had the hardihood, from the certainty of protection, to defy the Sheriff, and to declare to him, “he dared not hang him.” It has been protracted by our Judges, and by one of them particularly, who makes it a point to hang no one, having once, it is said, conceived he hanged a man unjustly. What do you think of the doctrine which he delivered in a charge to a Jury, at the last Assizes of Limerick, “That a man who murdered another only as a hired assassin was not guilty—it was the person who hired him;” and the Jury acquitted the prisoner upon this explanation of the law. Where one man is found guilty, fifty escape. O Justice! Justice! how much is she wanted in Ireland! It has also been protracted by the trustees of Lord Courtenay's estate, who appointed a Mr. Hoskins (an English attorney) their agent, who it is reported (but I know on what authority), bought up the arrears of rent from the trustees, which were left unpaid by the tenants, from bad crops and bad seasons, and that from this man's oppression and continual driving for said arrears, he drove the tenants out of their senses, and gave them an apology for resistance; this resistance spread like wild fire, and was soon transferred to better agents and better men—and now the entire of the west of the county of Limerick is in absolute rebellion—Committees sit, it is said, to decree persons to be murdered; Mr. Hoskins's son, an innocent young man, Corneal Proctor; Walsh, a sifter to a yeomanry corps; Sparling, a palatine farmer, for occupying a farm after ejectment; several witnesses returning from the Assizes; and now Major Going, of the Police Establishment, have all been sentenced and murdered.

It is a very remarkable fact, that within the last fortnight no less than nine churches in the North of Ireland, including those of Seagoe, Lisburn, Derriaghly Tullylish, Loughbrickland, Dromara and Warrington, have been robbed—in all cases of the same articles, namely, the communion cloth and cushions. The communion cloth of the church of Seagoe was very valuable. A hundred pounds have been offered for the apprehension of the sacrilegious miscreants who committed this latter theft.—*Dublin Patriot*.

We are happy to learn from Mountrath, that a person of the name of Dalton, one of those charged with the barbarous murder of Thomas Laurence, Esq. late of Nenagh (which occurred last June, in that town) was apprehended at a late hour on Thursday night, by the Rev. Mr. Griffith, and committed by him the ensuing day to the gaol of Maryborough. Mr. Griffith was accompanied by a small party of the Mountrath Yeomanry.

On the death of Mr. Laurence, Dalton eloped, and had only returned about three hours before his apprehension, to his mother's house, where he was found concealed in the most artful manner.

This is an instance of activity and magisterial zeal which confers great honour on Mr. Griffith. This is not the first occasion on which we have had to speak favourably of this Gentleman's exertions. He knows, in a word how to combine the deportment of a popular and conciliating Magistrate, with the greatest promptitude in repressing disturbances, and in apprehending offenders.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

That highly respected regiment, the 93d, are ordered to this country. The first division marched in here this day. They are to replace the detachments of the 40th regiment that were stationed at Ennistimon, Tomgreany, Killaloe, Broadford, Tulla, Sixmilebridge, Clare Castle, Kileredene Kilkarron, Donoha, Labasheda, Kilrush, Knock, Kisdysart, Bunratty, Clouars, and O'Brien's Bridge.—*Clare Journal*.

For the last few days this town had but twenty soldiers and a subaltern stationed in it; the Police shared the duty at the gaol.—*Ibid*.

Kerry.—*Tralee*, Oct. 21.—Two countrymen bought four pounds and a half of gunpowder in this town lately, stating at the time that they lived at Ballybeggan, about two miles hence, and wanted the powder for blasting. On leaving the shop they forgot some papers, which showed they had given a false statement of their place of abode, and that they really lived near Castle Island.—The circumstance being mentioned to George Rowan, Esq. a Magistrate of this county, he caused the person to be apprehended. When brought before him they stated, that they had been sworn by White Boys from Abbeyfeale, to buy the powder, as they could procure none in the county of Limerick, and they had dispatched the powder according to orders.—*Kerry Evening Post*.

County Galway.—*Tuam*, Oct. 15.—A man of the name of John Dolan Concanon, of public notoriety was arrested on Monday evening last. He was found concealed on the loft of a house, within four miles of this town, by two sons of Captain N. Blake, of Birmingham, accompanied by a policeman, and safely lodged in the Bridewell here, preparatory to his being committed to Galway Gaol, whence, we have been informed, he is to be transmitted to-morrow, guarded by a strong escort. He is suspected, from various circumstances, to be implicated in the murder of Owen Walsh, on Saturday night.

The party of police that were stationed at Glanamaddow, in this county, passed through this town on Tuesday last, on their way to Milbarn, where they are to be stationed until further orders, under the command of Mr. Darcy, one of the Chief Peace Officers. We are informed that twelve men are to stop at Carroculawn, in the neighbourhood of Castle-hacket, for the preservation of that part of the country.—*Dublin Evening Post*.

Ennis, Oct. 25.—We find that THE LIMERICK CHRONICLE of yesterday adverts to the statement it published a few days since, of four soldiers of the 40th regiment being deprived of their arms, on their march from Ennis to Kilrush, and asserts, not withstanding the contradiction we published, which it replies to as coming from a Dublin Paper, that it is perfectly correct. We must again beg leave to say, it is not perfectly correct. The circumstances relating to this outrage were known to us many days ago, and not caring to record the irregularity of a few soldiers of this respectable regiment, we did not notice them. It appears now to be necessary, and we must, however loth, state the facts as they occurred. The men were on their return here from Kileredene battery (and not proceeding hence to Donoha, as the Limerick Paper states), from which place they were removed for misconduct, to their regiment; they drank rather freely in Kilrush, and left it at three o'clock in the evening for this town, in a state of intoxication; they stopt a few miles off to comfort themselves with another drop, where they declared “they were too hot,” and they would go into the fields to cool themselves.” They left the house, and came into this town without even a vestige of their accoutrements; and it is only surprising to us that they had on their trousers. They did not assert that they were taken from them, for, the truth is, they were so drunk they could not tell how they came into the town. A Paper cannot be too cautious of inserting a statement of this nature, which has a tendency to proclaim that portion of a peaceable county, where it is said to occur, in a state of disturbance, and which, if it did take place as was represented, would be known and published by a newspaper printed in the county;—but when over anxiety to have the earliest intelligence exists, many errors of a like kind must appear.—*Clare Journal*.

Nottingham.—Great laughter was lately excited, in one of the principal streets in Nottingham, by a man who was crying some papers, professing to give an account of the dreadful proceedings at Knightsbridge barracks, “where soldiers, armed with drawn swords, rushed into the street, for the purpose of killing the corpse which was going to be buried.”

Glasgow.—A manufactory of worsted shawls and plaid has commenced in Glasgow in a square of buildings which are nearly finished in Cavendish-Street, Lanrieston. About 20 looms are already going, and when the shops are filled, the manufactory will employ from 92 or 100 hands, including weavers, sewers, fringers, and others. The owner was the first who established this kind of Manufacture. He commenced on a small scale in Kilmarnock, about six years ago; the consumption for the first two or three years was confined to Glasgow and Ayrshire; the demand has gradually increased, and now shawls and plaids are sold in quantities in the Dublin and London markets.

The Late Mr. Rennie.

M. Dupin, who is so well qualified to do justice to the merits of the late Mr. Rennie, has in a *Notice Necrologique* respecting him, addressed to the Royal Institute of France, paid a tribute to the virtues and amiable qualities of that distinguished individual, and given a brief but masterly account of his principal works.

"Mr. Rennie, says M. Dupin, raised himself by his merit alone. In a country in which education is general, he received from his infancy, the benefit of instruction, which he afterwards knew how to appreciate.

"Scotland has the glory of having produced the most of the civil engineers, who, for nearly a century, have executed the finest monuments of the three kingdoms, and the most ingenious machines; James Watt, John Rennie, Thomas Telford, &c. surrounded with so much ability by the Nimmos, the Jardines, the Stevensons, &c."

After enumerating the works executed by Mr. Rennie, for Messrs. Watt and Boulton, and his application of steam to machinery for clearing canals, he observes—

"Mr. Rennie immediately learned from Smeaton the art of directing hydraulical constructions; he formed himself by the counsels and example of that great engineer, and by the study of the works of a master whom he was to equal in some respects, and surpassed in many others."

M. Dupin then alludes to the East India and London Docks, and the completion of the West India Docks, and observes—

"At the very moment he was snatched from us by death, he was busied in finishing a new construction equally ingenious for its architecture and its mechanism. Vast roofs, supported by lofty columns of cast iron, present in the middle of their structure aerial roads, on which are made to run carriages, whose mechanism is so contrived, that by their means, enormous mahogany trees kept in these fine magazines, may be raised and let down at pleasure. By means of this ingenious system, a few workmen now execute in a few minutes what required formerly whole hours, and a number of workmen."

Our limits will not allow us to follow M. Dupin through his account of the various works of Mr. Rennie. We cannot, however, allow ourselves to omit the following observations with which he concludes his view of the Breakwater of Plymouth:—

"This unalterable solidity, secured by the judiciousness of the forms and the prudence of the dimensions, appears to us to be the essential, and distinctive character of the great works of Mr. Rennie. This character is particularly remarkable in the two most beautiful bridges which adorn the metropolis of the British Empire.

"The Southwark Bridge is the first in which the bold idea of using cast iron in solid masses, and of an extent greatly surpassing that of the largest stones employed in arches. The arches of this bridge are formed by metallic masses of a size which could only be cast in a country in which metallurgy is carried to the highest degree of perfection. Mr. Rennie derived from this advanced state of industry all the advantage which it could furnish to his talents. When we consider the extent and the elevation of the arches of this bridge, and the enormity of the elements of which it is composed, we acquire a higher idea of the force of man, and we exclaim involuntarily in our admiration of this *chef-d'œuvre*; 'this is the Bridge of Giants.'"

We conclude with the following striking reflections on the new character which has been given to the erections of this country by Mr. Rennie:—

"If from the incalculable effect of the revolutions which empires undergo, the nations of a future age should demand one day what was formerly the New Sydon, and what has become of the Tyre of the West which covered with her vessels every sea? The most of the edifices, devoured by a destructive climate, will no longer exist to answer the curiosity of man by the voice of monuments; but the bridges built by Rennie in the centre of the commercial world, will subsist to tell the most distant generations here was a rich, industrious, and powerful city. The traveller, on beholding this superb monument, will suppose that some great Prince wished, by many years of labours, to consecrate for ever the glory of his life by this imposing structure. But if tradition instruct the traveller that six years sufficed for the undertaking and finishing of this work; if he learns that an association of a number of private individuals was rich enough to defray the expence of this colossal monument, worthy of Sesostrises or Cæsars, he will admire still more the nation in which similar undertakings could be the fruit of the efforts of a few obscure individuals lost in the crowd of industrious citizens.

We are told that Mr. Rennie had a high opinion of the works at Brest and Cherbourg, and the bridges, canals, and canseways in every part of France,

THE LATE MR. RENNIE'S SUBSCRIPTION TO THE BUST OF DR. HUTTON.

Among the many distinguished characters that have already subscribed to the bust of Dr. Hutton, the name of John Rennie, Esq. must excite feelings of peculiar interest, not only on account of his extraordinary merit, but also the time of subscribing, which was only a few days before his death. The following letter on the occasion (one of the last he ever wrote) shews, that neither his ardor for science nor his warmth of friendship had in the least declined with the decay of his health. It was addressed to Mr. Troughton, as one of the Gentlemen appointed to receive Subscriptions for the Bust:—

DEAR SIR, Stamford-street, Sept. 28, 1821.

I have just received the Prospectus for a Subscription to a Marble Bust of Dr. Hutton, and with very great pleasure contribute my mite towards the expence. I will also most readily subscribe to a cast from the Bust, provided the likeness is correct, and the character of that most eminent man truly delineated; for in this the true merit of a bust consists. But if this is not the case, I would much rather subscribe to a second marble bust, than that my venerable and highly valued friend should not be represented to the life.

I have been confined to the house by illness for nearly a month past, or it was my intention to have called on the Doctor and thanked him for his Paper on the Density of the Earth; and I fear the same cause will prevent me from calling on Mr. Gahagan to see the model.

Dear Sir, truly yours,
JOHN RENNIE.

FRENCH INGENUITY; OR A NEW MODE OF RAISING THE WIND.

SIR, To the Editor of the Morning Chronicle.

You render the public a service, by inserting in your Paper, the following letter written to a Gentleman on Friday last, by some French acuturiers:—

SIR, Oct. 25, 1821.

On the particular recommendation of a friend of yours, I beg leave to offer you my compliments, and will feel sensibly obliged to you if you can make it convenient to honour me with your visit; and then, Sir, I will have the pleasure to explain to you the motive which induces me to be so troublesome. Your kind condescension, Sir, in complying with my wish, will confer in eternal obligation on your humble servant,

No. 27, C*** Portland-place. R**** d'A*****

The result of inquiry was, my conviction, that the "particular friend" to whom I owed this recommendation, must have been "The Court Guide;" and the "eternal obligation," to be conferred on *Memoirelle R***, was, to subscribe to "Secret Memoirs of Bonaparte," or purchase some French trinkets or perfumery.

This game, I have since found out, has been carried on with great success from the same house, for more than twelve months, sometimes under the above name, at others under the signature of *Montaigne*, by circulars dispatched by two penny-post, to all quarters of the town; for, amongst my limited acquaintance, I have already discovered more than a dozen individuals who have been favoured with this agreeable correspondence, and more or less hoaxed into a long walk to Cirencester-place, to their great inconvenience and vexation.

Your exposing this curious scheme in your Paper, will render all future attempts fruitless, and be conferring a material benefit on many of your Readers, who will else, assuredly, be favoured with letters in due course, as soon as (by carefully studying "The Guide") their names and residences shall be ascertained.

Nov. 1, 1821. W. L.

Census of Dublin.—The following account of the population of the city of Dublin is taken from the general returns of the eighteen enumerators, appointed by the Recorder and Bench of Magistrates, and it may be deemed correct; the other parishes, manors, &c. in the county, not numbered in the table, are taken from the periodical tables sent in as the enumeration advanced.

By comparing the present census with the account taken in the year 1798 by Dr. Whitelaw, it appears that the city has increased since that period 4,421 houses and 55,831 inhabitants. This important fact is a complete refutation of the assertions of those who speak of the decay of Dublin since the Union. In truth, the whole of Ireland has rapidly advanced in the career of improvement, within these twenty years, perhaps, more so, than any other country in Europe.

When the present census is completed, it will be our power to disclose some important facts, highly interesting to the political economist, relative to the resources and capabilities of Ireland. The extinction of Orangism, the regeneration of the magistracy, and the security of the rights of tenants in their improvements of the land, would make Ireland one of the most prosperous and happy countries in the world, and these objects are fully within the reach of the Legislature.

Saturday, April 20. 1822.

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Liberty of the Press.

What then remains? The liberty of the press only; that sacred palladium, which no influence, no power, no minister, no government, which nothing but the depravity, or folly, or corruption of a jury can ever destroy. And what calamities are the people saved from, by having public communication left open to them? I will tell you, gentlemen, what they are saved from, and what the government is saved from. I will tell you also, to what both are exposed by shutting up that communication. In one case sedition speaks aloud, and walks abroad. The demagogue goes forth: the public eye is upon him: he frets his busy hour upon the stage but soon either weariness, or bribe, or punishment, or disappointment bears him down, or drives him off, and he appears no more. In the other case, how does the work of sedition go forward? Night after night the muffled rebel steals forth in the dark, and casts another and another brand upon the pile, to which, when the hour of fatal maturity shall arrive, he will apply the flame. If you doubt of the horrid consequences of suppressing the effusion of even individual discontent, look to those enslaved countries where the protection of despotism is supposed to be secured by such restraints. Even the person of the despot there is never in safety. Neither the fears of the despot, nor the machinations of the slave, have any slumber; the one anticipating the moment of peril, the other watching the opportunity of aggression. The fatal crisis is equally a surprise upon both; the decisive instant is precipitated without warning, by folly on the one side or by frenzy on the other, and there is no notice of the treason till the traitor acts. In those unfortunate countries (one cannot read it without horror) there are officers whose province it is to have the water, which is to be drunk by their rulers, sealed up in bottles, lest some wretched miscreant should throw poison into the draught. But, gentlemen, if you wish for a nearer and a more interesting example, you have it in the history of your own revolution: you have it that memorable period, when the monarch found a servile acquiescence in the ministers of his folly: when the liberty of the press was trodden under foot; when venal sheriffs returned packed juries to carry in the effect those fatal conspiracies of the few against the many; when the devoted benches of public justice were filled by some of those foundlings of fortune, who, overwhelmed in the torrent of corruption at an early period, lay at the bottom like drowned bodies, while sanity remained in them; but at length becoming buoyant by putrefaction they rose as they rotted, and floated to the surface of the polluted stream, where they were drifted along, the objects of terror, and contagion, and abomination.

In that awful moment of nation's travail, of the last gasp of tyranny, and the first breath of freedom, how pregnant is the example! The press extinguished, the people enslaved, and the prince undone. As the advocate of society therefore, of peace, of domestic liberty, and the lasting union of the two countries, I conjure you to guard the liberty of the press, that great sentinel of the state, that grand detector of public imposture: guard it, because, when it sinks, there sink with it, in one common grave, the liberty of the subject and the security of the crown.

Gentlemen, I am glad that this question has not been brought forward earlier: I rejoice for the sake of the court, of the jury, and of the public repose, that this question has not been brought forward till now. In Great Britain analogous circumstances have taken place. At the commencement of that unfortunate war which has deluged Europe with blood, the spirit of the English people was trembling alive to the terror of French principles; at that moment of general paroxysm, to accuse was to convict. The danger seemed larger to the public eye, from the misty medium through which it was surveyed. We measure inaccessible heights by the shadows which they project; where the lowness and the distance of the light from the length of the shade. There is a sort of aspiring and adventitious credulity, which disdains assenting to obvious truths, and delights in catching at the improbability of circumstances, as its best ground of faith. To what other cause, gentlemen, can you ascribe that in the wise, the reflecting, and the philosophic nation of Great Britain, a printer has been found guilty of a libel, for publishing those resolutions, to which the present minister of that kingdom had actually subscribed his name? To what other cause can you ascribe, what in my mind is still more astonishing, in such a country as Scotland—a nation cast in the happy medium between the spiritless acquiescence of submissive poverty, and the sturdy credulity of pampered wealth; cool and ardent—adventurous and persevering—winging her eagle flight against the blaze of every science, with an eye that never winks, and a wing that never tires; crowned as she is with the spoils of every art, and decked with the wreath of every muse; from the deep and scrutinizing researches of her Humes to the sweet and simple, but not less sublime and pathetic morality of her Burns—how from the bosom of a country like that, genius, and character, and talents, should be banished to a distant barbarous soil condemned to pine under the horrid communion of vulgar vice and base-born profligacy, for twice the period that ordinary calculation gives for the continuance of human life?—*Recollections of Curran.*

English Banking System.

A currency is in its most perfect state, when it consists wholly of paper money, but of paper money of an equal value and equally secure with the gold and silver it professes to represent.—*M^r. RICARDO.*

We have, on different occasions, endeavoured to point out to our readers the loss the public would incur by employing so expensive a medium as gold in the effecting those exchanges which might, by merely making bank notes exchangeable for gold bars instead of coins, have been equally well effected by the agency of a few quires of engraved paper. But since it has been determined that this expense could be incurred, and that the small notes of the Bank of England should be withdrawn, it becomes a matter of no common importance to ascertain what line of policy should be adopted with regard to the country banks—whether they should be permitted, as at present, to continue to issue one pound notes, or whether they should be compelled, like the Bank of England, to restrict their issues to notes of the value of five pounds and upwards. These questions involve matters intimately connected with the best interests of the country; and its future prosperity will be materially affected by the manner in which they are decided.

Really, however, this does not seem to be a matter respecting which much difference of opinion can be entertained. If it be advisable to suppress the one and two pound notes of the Bank of England, it is difficult to perceive why it should not also be advisable to suppress those of the country banks. *Uniformity of value, and security against sudden and dangerous fluctuations*, are the great requisites in a currency; and they can never be more than imperfectly attained while the country banks are permitted to issue notes of a less value than those of the metropolitan bank. It is true, that so long as the obligation to give gold coin or Bank of England notes in exchange for country notes is enforced, the latter cannot be permanently, nor even for any considerable period, depreciated from *over-issue*. The circulation of depreciated country notes is not, however, the danger that ought to be chiefly guarded against. The great risk incurred by the holders of such notes does not consist so much in the chance of their value falling two, three, or four, &c. per cent. below the value of the standard, as in the chance of their *losing their value altogether*, and becoming perfectly worthless. And we think it may be easily shewn, that this risk, which is always considerable, must be very greatly increased by permitting the country banks to issue notes of a lower value than those of the Bank of England.

In order the better to elucidate our reasoning on this subject, we may observe, in general, that no banker could make any profit by the issue of his promissory notes or bills, if he were obliged to keep as much dead stock in his coffers as was equal to the amount of his notes in circulation. But if he is in good credit, a fourth or a fifth part of this sum will perhaps be sufficient; and his profits, after the expenses of the establishment and of the manufacture of his notes are deducted, will be measured by the *excess* of the profit derived from the notes he has in circulation, over that of the profit he might have realised by the employment of the stock he is obliged to keep in his coffers to meet the demands of the public. Now it is plain, from this statement, that no banking company, however wealthy, and however well their affairs may be managed, can avoid being considerably embarrassed and distressed by sudden runs, or demands for payment of their notes. But panics which are the great cause of runs, seldom or never become general, except where the banks issue notes of so low a value as to fit them for being used in the ordinary business of society. Extensive merchants and money dealers, and other holders of large notes, are aware, that no bank could possibly retire all its notes in the short space of eight or ten days; and they are also aware, that the maintenance of their own credit must, in a great measure, depend on the stability of the banks in the neighbourhood. But such motives rarely influence the holder of small notes; who, when a bank begins to be suspected, uniformly press forward in a mass to demand payment of their notes. The crisis of 1797 was entirely brought about by the prevalence of a panic among the retail traders and small farmers; and in every instance in which a run has been made on a country bank, it has been found to have been almost entirely occasioned by the apprehensions of the small-note holders.

Previously to 1797, neither the Bank of England, nor any of the country banks were permitted to issue notes for less than five pounds. The currency used in small payment was thus made to consist exclusively of the precious metals; and as there was no opportunity for a panic taking place among the holders of small notes, only very few runs were made on the banks, and very little loss was sustained by their failure. In 1797, this salutary system was changed. The bank of England was then, for the first time, empowered to issue one and two pound notes, a privilege which was soon after granted to the country banks. Bank papers having, in consequence of this arrangement, and of the restriction on cash payments, become the only currency of the country, and being in the hands of almost every individual, the chances of runs, and,

what is more to the purpose, runs themselves were prodigiously multiplied. Every subsequent period of considerable commercial distress has been marked by the ruin of several country banks; and in some districts these establishments have occasionally been almost swept away, and the inhabitants involved in a degree of misery and suffering of which it is hardly possible to form any adequate idea.

But to be a little more particular, it appears, from an account printed in the Appendix (p. 426.) of the Lord's Report "On the Bank of England resuming cash payments," that in the period from 1797 to 1818 no fewer than 230 commission of bankruptcy had issued against country bankers. Of these, the far greater proportion were issued in 1814, 15 and 16. In 1814, twenty-nine banks failed; in 1815, 26 out of 643; and, in 1816, 37 out of 585: so that in the short space of three years, NINETY-TWO country banks or one out of every seven and a half of the total number of these establishments, became bankrupt; besides a far greater number who stopped payments for a longer or shorter period! Nor did the mischief cease here. The currency was not only diminished by the withdrawing of the notes of the insolvent banks, but the issues of all the rest were very greatly contracted. The Board of Agriculture estimated, that in the county of Lincoln only, above three millions of country bank paper had, in the course of eighteen months, been withdrawn from circulation. And in a variety of other extensive districts in England, and in the South of Ireland, no money was to be found in circulation,—credit was totally annihilated; and so great was the panic that even the notes of the Bank of England would hardly pass current except at a discount. These failures were the more distressing, as they chiefly affected the industrious classes, and frequently swallowed up in an instant the fruits of a long life of unremitting and laborious exertion. That support on which too many of the agriculturists and manufacturers rested was torn away at the very moment when it was most necessary. Prices instantly gave way. And thousands who but a moment before considered themselves affluent, found they were destitute of all real property, and sunk, as if by enchantment, and without any fault of their own, into the abyss of poverty. The late Mr. HONNEN, the accuracy and extent of whose information on such subjects cannot be called in question, stated in his place in the House of Commons, that the destruction of English county bank paper in 1814 and 1815 had given rise to a universality of wretchedness and misery, which had never been equalled except perhaps by the effects of the breaking up of the Mississippi scheme of France!

It is certain, however, that if the country banks are still permitted to continue their issue of one pound notes, their liability to runs will, in future, be very much increased. From 1797, down to the present year, the notes of the Bank of England, for which the country notes were made exchangeable, were not convertible into gold or silver; and those who then made a run on a country bank merely got one species of paper in exchange for another species. It is obvious, that this circumstance must have operated in a very powerful manner to diminish the tendency to runs. But now that the Bank of England has ceased issuing small notes, and begun paying its large notes in cash, the country bankers will be obliged to give cash for their small notes; and there can be no doubt that in all periods of difficulty and alarm, many who would never have thought of making a demand on them for Bank of England notes will be disposed to make such a demand for coins.

In order to diminish the chances of runs arising from the new position in which the country banks are now placed, the Directors of several of these establishments have adopted the ingenious device of making their notes payable in London, and not in the place where they are issued! This is a good deal similar to the clause that was formerly inserted in the notes issued by some of the Scots' banks, which made it optional for them either to pay the bearer when the note was presented, or six months after such presentment, allowing the legal interest for these six months. The effects of this clause, which was abolished by act of Parliament, in degrading the value of the Scots' notes, are detailed by Dr. SMITH; and there can be no question that the clause inserted in the English notes will have the same effects. A note which cannot be converted into cash unless it is carried two or three hundred miles perhaps from the sphere of its circulation, is plainly not so valuable as a note payable at the place where it is issued; and if the Legislature do not interfere to check this practice, we shall certainly have as many different values of paper, as there are different distances between the principal county towns and London. Surely so gross an abuse will not be tolerated.

On the whole, therefore, it appears to us, that to give uniformity to the value of the currency, and, as far as possible, to guard the public against the risk of injurious fluctuation in the value of money, the circulation of all local notes for less than five pounds should be prohibited. It is vain to urge the respectability and the wealth of the individuals engaged in the banking business, in opposition to this regulation. This consideration would doubtless have been equally urged previously to the failures in 1814, 1815, and 1816? and, as we have already shewn, no bank can be secure against runs, and consequently against embarrassment, if it issues notes of a low value. Neither can it be justly objected, that

this measure would interfere with the freedom of industry. It is admitted on all hands, that in order to prevent the confusion that would arise from the multiplication of coins of different values, but of the same denomination, it is expedient the government should interfere to prohibit the circulation of private tokens, and of all coins which are not struck at the public mint, and which are not of a certain weight and purity; but if this regulation be expedient why should it not also be expedient to set limits to the values for which paper money or notes shall be issued? The power to issue small notes has, both in this country and in America, been productive of the greatest mischiefs; and the Government are not only warranted but it is their duty, and they are called upon to adopt such regulations as may be necessary to prevent a repetition of the calamities we have so lately experienced. Women, mechanics, and labourers of all descriptions—persons who are nowise qualified to judge of the comparative stability of banking companies, are all dealers in money; and they have a right to expect protection from such obvious causes of loss as must result from permitting every individual to undertake to supply the currency destined to carry on the ordinary business of the country.

We trust it will not be supposed, from what we have now stated that we prefer a metallic to a paper currency. The latter, when issued under proper restrictions and regulations, is a very great improvement. If the forgery of Bank of England notes could have been prevented, and we are convinced that this was not an insuperable difficulty, the whole currency of the kingdom might have been made to consist of paper of the value of gold, and the chances of runs on the Banks might have been almost entirely avoided. To effect this desirable object, it would only have been necessary to prohibit all notes below five pounds, except those of the Bank of England, and to have made the latter payable in gold bars. We should thus have had all the security of a gold currency without any portion of its expense, and the risk of runs on the country banks would, it is clear, have been very greatly diminished. But as this system has most unaccountably been abandoned, after it was partially introduced, we must take the next best: and endeavour in future to secure ourselves against the recurrence of fluctuations which have been productive of so much wide-spread misery and distress.—*Scotsman.*

Lines.

ON A BRITISH REGIMENT RECEIVING THE WATERLOO MEDAL ON THE PLAIN OF AGINCOURT.

Ye, favour'd most at Fortune's hand!
Upon that unforgotten spot,
Who soldier's dearest meed obtained;
For Waterloo's achievement wrought!
—Britons!—How felt ye then?—as parts
The trickling tear-drop, flow'd your blood?
Beat with the custom'd throb your hearts,
As paced your steps the hallow'd sod?
Oh!—rather boiled not every vein,
Heaved not—as with alarm—each breast,
While every blade upon that plain
Bade welcome to a kindred guest;
Kindred in birth, as in renown,
With those who stamped its fame of yore;
—Oh! every turf and dark-grey stone
Some record of their triumph bore!
Britons!—by Agincourt that died!
Shades ever-honoured!—where were ye?
—Ye came to hail your country's pride,
Ye graced the glad solemnity!
Britons!—by Waterloo that stood!
Ye felt the blessed forms around!
The presence of the brave and good
Ye marked, upon that haunted ground!
Frequent ye heard a cheering voice,
The badge as to your breasts ye fixed;
Ye heard a seraph-band rejoice
O'er triumph that its own eclipsed;
—For who so dull but could converse
With gracions, visions, 'mid such scene?
Who so untaught but could rehearse
What there his ancestors had been?
Field dear to Britain—dear to Fame!
Bring not thy violets drooping forth!
Thine own imperishable name
Blended shall last with later worth;
The British boy shall lip it ever;
The victor's badge its tale renew;
Nor Time the recollection sever
Of Agincourt from Waterloo!

ASIATIC DEPARTMENT.

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Lady Morgan and her Reviewer.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

SIR,

The Review of LADY MORGAN'S "ITALY," in the Edinburgh Magazine, is so contemptible an imitation of Mr. Gifford's tremendous strictures on her "France," that I longed to see the *Quarterly* give her rantipole Ladyship as good a trimming as they had done before. This day I have seen No. L. of the *Quarterly* and am no less surprized than disappointed to see him decline the task on the pretence that "ITALY" is too dull a book to be read. For myself, I confess, a very cursory glance at it has been sufficient, because I find no great entertainment in studying a thousand and one descriptions of churches, &c., but there is abundance of evidence that the book has quite enough of popularity to have given Mr. Gifford a cue for as much passion as he laudably displayed in the cause of virtue on a former occasion. The Review of *Lady Morgan's "ITALY"* is therefore still a desideratum which it is to be hoped the *New Edinburgh*, or the *British* will supply.

The Edinburgh Magazine for October contains a Reply to her Defence. Several points in the Reviewer's attack, such as his vindication of the characters of the early Christians and of Mr. Windham, her Ladyship herself, by her silence, admits him to have established; and we ought to expect to see the misstatements and errors corrected in the octavo edition, if the work ever reaches that stage. But her Ladyship is successful in maintaining the greater number of the positions which she chose to occupy. In calling Rome under the Kings "a cluster of wicker huts," she was misled by the first paragraph in Montesquieu's "Grandeur et Decadence;" and the Reviewer replies by pointing out the works of public magnificence constructed in those times, which are also noticed in the third paragraph of the *Grandeur et Decadence*. Lady Morgan fails to support her story of the Pavillon de Madrid, but this bungling journeyman is equally unfortunate in thinking Francis I., "the most generous and gallant prince of his time," incapable of procuring absolution for the premeditated violation of his oath. A few hours before signing the treaty he made a formal protest in the hands of Notaries that his consent was involuntary and therefore void. The Pope also released him from the obligations he had contracted. In another instance the blundering must be divided between the Lady and the Gentleman, but we must give him the lion's share. He is more mistaken in denying, that there was any thing like an "Ambulating Harem" at Fontenoy, than she in thinking that keeping more than half the French Army out of cannon-shot was the most judicious and effectual way of protecting the king and his women. The Reviewer having properly brought all the disposable men on both sides into action, attributes the defeat of the Allies, not to the Duke of Cumberland's mismanagement in not deploying his column, &c. but to General Ingoldby's in not carrying a redoubt! Though Lady Morgan had given him the names of three sisters who were mistresses of Louis XV., he quotes her as speaking of only two, and "successively." In fact there was a fourth, Mademoiselle de Montearvel, afterwards Duchess de Lau-reguais.* This last accompanied the Duchess de Chateauroux to Fontenoy. Three of the Princesses and the Duchess de Chartres were in the suite of the mistresses, whence they acquired the nickname of *Les Coureuses*, the Runners. Such dissoluteness cannot be sufficiently reprobated, but it does not come well from Lady Morgan who courts the society, and boasts of the acquaintance of women in France and Italy who are no better than those whom she affects to condemn. A person who can, on any occasion, treat adultery with a tone of levity and sentimental apology, has no right to throw stones at a King's mistresses.

When Lady Morgan spoke of "conquest consolidated by usurpation," the Reviewer begged leave to inform her that "conquest consolidates usurpation." In support of her own reading she very properly said, "the Cæsars and the Napoleons were Conquerors first, and Emperors afterwards; and they consolidated the

conquests which gave them an influence over the opinions of their fellow-citizens, by usurpations, which gave them power over their rights." To this our journeyman replies, "I beg leave to ask you, if you have sense enough to comprehend the question, what enabled Cæsar to usurp the Dictatorship? Was it not conquest?"

Nay, this is exactly what her Ladyship said! She said that conquest enabled him to usurp the Dictatorship, and that the Dictatorship consolidated the power which he had acquired by his sword and his fortune. You put the cart before the horse; but try again.

"What consolidated his usurped power? Was it not the battle of Pharsalia and the defeat of Pompey?"

Here you are more egregiously out, my man. The Dictatorship came after the battle of Pharsalia. It depended upon the issue of that battle whether Cæsar or Pompey should consolidate his conquest by usurpation. *Ecce victoria, cum multa mala, tum certe tyrannus exisset.* Cic. ad. Att. VII. 7. *Dominatio quesita ab utroque est—Genus illud Sullani regni jam pridem appetitur, (à Pompeio) multis, qui unda sunt, cupientibus.* Ibid. VIII. 11. But go on.

"What paved the way of Cromwell to the Protectorship? Still the same answer—Conquest. What consolidated his usurpation? The battle of Worcester, which left him no enemy to contend with, and put the finish to his military reputation."

Again you pervert the most notorious facts and the simplest theory of politics. The Protectorship came after the battle of Worcester. "How long he entertained thoughts of taking into his hands the reins of Government," says Hume, "is uncertain. We are only assured that he now (after that "crowning mercy," as he called it) discovered to his intimate friends, those aspiring views, and even expressed a desire of assuming the rank of King, which he had contributed with such seeming zeal to abolish." He then proceeded to consolidate his power by usurpation. In the language of Hume, "the indignation entertained by the people against an authority, founded on such manifest usurpation, was not so violent as might naturally be expected. Congratulatory addresses, the first of the kind, were made to Cromwell by the fleet, by the army, even by many of the chief corporations and counties of England," &c. &c. But go on Mr. Reviewer.

"What made Napoleon First Consul? His successful campaigns in Italy. What consolidated his usurped authority? The battle of Marengo. What subsequently enabled him to assume the purple? His conquests. What fixed his power on a solid basis? The battles of Jena, Eylau, Friedland, Austerlitz, and Wagram." This case is the exact counterpart of those of Cæsar and Cromwell. Bonaparte was first an unrivalled conqueror, then First Consul for ten years, then for life, then Emperor. His further conquests, Jena, Eylau, &c. instead of really consolidating his usurpation, were but links in that series of events which led to the retreat from Moscow, the battle of Leipsic, and the capture of Paris.

The Reviewer being a fire-side traveller is fain to support one of his criticisms on Lady Morgan's Italian by reference to a book of travels (*Laurent's Tour in Greece, Turkey and Italy*, 1821.) but it by no means follows that the form of interrogation used by the Doganieri to Laurent, was "the identical form" addressed to Lady Morgan. His other Italian criticisms are silently abandoned. But he contends stoutly for the correctness of his *coups du plat de sabre*, in opposition to her *coups de plat de sabre*. He says, "Turning over Chambaud's French Dictionary to the word *plat* I ACCIDENTALLY hit on the following phrase which is perfectly analogous to that "dont il est question?" "*Il lui donna un coup du plat de la main.*" Now, if the two phrases were perfectly analogous the former would run thus, *des coups du plat du sabre*. So that Chambaud gives no more countenance to his ignorance than he would have found if his accidental industry had directed him to the *Dictionnaire de l'Academie*.

"Lastly," he says, "with regard to Hannibal's passage of the Alps, I am quite satisfied that Lady Morgan never read a word of either Livy or Polybius on the subject." He might have added—"nor of Thomas Aquinas, nor Confucius," for there is no

* There was a fifth Sister, Madame de Flavacourt, whom the Duke de Richelieu wished to promote to the same bad eminence, but, strange to say, she refused, saying *Je prefere l'estime de mes contemporains!*

more pretension in Lady Morgan to having read the one than the other. "But by the passage immediately following the quotation from p. 25 of her *Italy*, it appears that Napoleon, according to her, crossed the Alps by Mount Cenis (which by the bye, is not the fact;) and she asserts, or conveys in terms tantamount to an assertion, that Hannibal and Napoleon crossed by the same route!" And then he refers to various dissertations on the route of Hannibal. All this is gratuitous and pedantic misrepresentation. It does not appear from the place quoted in Lady Morgan that she supposed Bonaparte to have passed by Mount Cenis; she expressly says, "Mount St. Bernard;" and she does not give the least hint of her belief that Bonaparte and Hannibal crossed by the same route!

It only remains to say that in reproving her Ladyship for indecency, he himself is guilty of much greater indecency; that he bestows the most opprobrious epithets on a passage which he misunderstands (*Italy*, vol. I. p. 96;) and that the really irreligious passages have wholly escaped his observation. He wastes his rage on the innocent ridicule she bestows on the mummeries of the Church of Rome, taking no notice of observations which have a much deeper meaning, and imply another kind and degree of infidelity. Not having time to apply the grave animadversion to which these things are obnoxious, I lay down my pen.

April 16, 1822.

THEOPHILUS.

Horns and Curls.

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Sir,

In the extracts from your Travels, which were given in a late JOURNAL, and which have made us all so impatient to receive the entire work, there is a passage upon which I hope you will allow me to make a few observations.

In the city of Tyre, it seems, you noticed a female who wore a silver-horn upon her head by way of ornament, and from this circumstance you take occasion to hint at an elucidation of an obscure passage in the Psalms: "Lift not up thine horn on high, &c." The coincidence is certainly very striking; but you will permit me to suggest that by "horn," in our version of the Psalms, nothing more is meant than the curls with which females of all countries have very commonly adorned their heads, and that the passage in question contains merely a general reproof of vanity.

In support of my reading, I would observe that the Romans, not content with taking their word *cirrus* a curl from the Greek *Κερας* a horn, applied their own word *cornua*, (a horn) also to signify curl or ringlet. Thus Juvenal in his 13th Satire, 165,

*Cœrula quis stupuit Germani lumina? flavam
Cæsariem, & madido torquentem cornua cirro?*

Upon which the Scoliast observes, "*Cornua vocat longas crinum sertas, quæ torquentur, ut in nodum mitti possunt*," a custom perhaps imported from Germany, where the Suevi, as Tacitus informs us, were fond of that kind of ornament, "*Insigne gentis obliquare crinem, nodoque substringere*."

"Lift not up thine horn on high," is, therefore, in my opinion, only obscure in consequence of its being *too literal* a translation, and that "Be not so anxious to display your curls, or you may chance to have your head shaved," is the true meaning; the punishment here adverted to being common amongst the ancients, as you will no doubt recollect from the following passage: "*Accisis crinibus nudatam coram propinquis expellit domo maritus, &c.*"

If my interpretation be right, we shall still however be at a loss to dispose of the horn which you have discovered; "Happy German husbands," says a modern commentator, "whose horns were only of hair," but whether those husbands are still happier whose horns are borne entirely by their wives, I will not venture to examine, though if you had told us whether the lady in ques-

* From the diminutive *cirrus* comes our *curl*—Ainsworth.

tion was married or single, the point would have been more easily cleared up.—Your's obediently,

Calcutta, April 18, 1822.

AN ANTIQUARIAN.

NOTE.—We think our Correspondent's interpretation far more ingenious than our own; but, as it is not always safe to provoke the anger of horned animals, whether male or female, we must leave the question which HE will not venture to examine (for the same prudential reasons no doubt) to those who have no dread of their fury.—ED.

Remedy for Ophthalmia.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.]

Having suffered much at various times from Ophthalmia, and having tried every common remedy with little benefit, I was induced to give a trial to one recommended by a Native, which was so perfectly and so immediately successful in giving relief, that I cannot help offering the formula to the public, through the medium of your Paper. Take the pulp of two leaves of the Ghekwar (*Aloe Perfoliata*) 3 grains of Opium, and 6 grains of Alum; mix the whole well together, and enclose it in a muslin bag. Apply this as a Collyrium to the Eyes, and drop a little into the Eyes at intervals; it will be found a most grateful application, in every stage of this painful disease.

G. P.—

Bankrupt Laws in India.

Sir,

To the Editor of the Calcutta Journal.

Your Correspondent "MURDERER," under date of the 3rd instant, has completely murdered his subject, respecting the introduction of the Bankrupt Laws and Insolvent Acts into this country. I would recommend him in future, before he so confidently praises a measure that to himself appears to be the wisest and most proper course to be pursued regarding those unfortunates called Debtors, to recollect there are such people in the world as Creditors, and that they ought not to be entirely overlooked, even by a "MURDERER."* What a consternation would be produced among our native Banyans and Shroffs, and our monied fraternity generally, when an Act of Parliament should make it lawful for any poor devil who could borrow Twenty Thousand Rupees, to dash away for a few months in style, and when that was all gone, to walk quietly into Jail for three months, then to give up all he has (nothing) and then walk quietly out again! Such a proceeding would strike at the root of all credit in the country, and then what are the Writers to do, pray, when a new Horse, or a Buggy or Dogs are wanted, and the Banyan with the fear of the Insolvent Act before his eyes, refuses to advance another Rupee. The evils of this system will be enormous. I see them all clearly in review before me, and which I will enumerate in another Letter; meantime, I hope no precipitation will be used to run this Bill through both Houses of Parliament, which I understand is the intention of the advisers of the measure, for fear we shall suffer much in the opinion of the Natives of India.—I am, Sir, your's, &c.

Calcutta, April 10, 1822.

TWELVE PER CENT.

* We shall, in a few words, set TWELVE PER CENT. right on this point. The Letter he refers to (*vide* p. 359 of the present Volume) was sent to us written on two sheets of paper, and the portion of it contained in the first sheet ended with the word "Murder," which stood alone in the corner, as what is technically called a *catch word*; and the Printer having mislaid the other part, supposed this to be the whole of the Letter, and erroneously imagined therefore that this concluding word "MURDERER" which stood so conspicuously alone in the corner, was intended for the signature. The part which was omitted is as follows:

"I trust this subject (the imprisonment of Debtors) will not be dropped: it is of vital importance, affecting the lives and liberties of thousands of our fellow-creatures who are left at the mercy or tyranny of their Creditors; and we well know how they exercise it occasionally.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

Calcutta, March 29, 1822.

A MERCHANT."

We discovered the error as soon as the Paper was brought before us; but we did not think it worth while to alter it then, as it could not be productive of any greater harm than serving some witting as a hook to hang half an idea upon.—ED.

Saturday, April 20, 1822.

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Native Newspapers.

Contents of the *Merat-ul Ukhbar*, or "*Mirror of Intelligence*," No. I.

1—The Editor informs the Public that although so many Newspapers have been published in this city to gratify their readers, yet there is none in Persian for the information of those who are well versed in that language, and do not understand English, particularly the people of Upper Hindoostan, he has therefore undertaken to publish a Persian Newspaper every week.—2—Government Regulation respecting the period Company's Servants can be absent from their duty on account of their health.—3—Difference with China.—4—Trial of John Hayes, Esq. Judge of Tipperah.—5—Release of Prisoners on the 23d of April: King's Birth-day.—6—Shipping Intelligence.—7—Cause of Enmity between Russia and the Sublime Porte.—8—Exploits of Rungeet Singh.—9—Plentiful crop of corn this year in Hindoostan.—10—Pair of Elephants for Sale.—11—Price of Indigo and Opium.—12—Proposal sent to the inhabitants of Shajhanabad, by an Officer of the Honourable Company, pointing out the advantages of having an English School instituted in that city, to which however the Natives paid no attention.

From the *Summochar Chundrika*, No. VII.

Earthquake.—On the night of Wednesday the 3d of April, about 25 minutes past ten, Calcutta experienced a dreadful shock, which lasted nearly 1 minute and 36 seconds, and according to others only 1 minute and 30 seconds, with all the objects, around us shaking and trembling.

Loss of a Boat.—The dreadful storm of wind and rain which took place early on the night of Thursday the 4th of April, caused the loss of a *Bhur Nowka* (boat of freight) in the Ganges near Neelmoney Mallick's Ghaut, and the six mariners of the same made a very narrow escape of account of their lives. Several other boats near the *Bhur* were also lost, but owing to their anchorage close to the shores, their men did not experience so much difficulty.

SIR, To the Editor of the *Summochar Chundrika*.

The Hindoos and Moosulmans of this city at their Marriage, Pooja, Tojya and other festivals, take the images, &c. through different roads in the Ingrajtoiloh, I should be obliged to any person to inform me what advantage can possibly be derived from this practice? With some Jora Gha,uees, * Dhocks, † and several other harsh-sounding instruments and Tukhtoroans ‡ they (the Hindoos and Moosulmans) will be passing by Europeans' houses and occasionally putting a stop to their musical concert, as many losing patience desire them to stop, others get vexed at the delightful harmony, while others again reproach them. None, in fact, like to be spectators of that which has neither any beauty, pleasure, nor grandeur in it. Therefore if these shows were confined entirely to the Bengaleetoloh many people would rejoice at it. Not a single Christian ever brings any of his "lodge (qu. Masonic?) processions" in Bengaleetoloh, and besides those shows are not at all pleasant to look at; nor are those musical instruments by any means harmonious. Many Christians say, if music be intended to please the mind, what pleasure can there be in a Jora Gha,uee or Dhock?

A FOREIGNER.

Cutting off one's Ears.—Balackram the Mondull, § and Ramconoy Surdar, of Teghury village in Ghosepoor of Medunmullo purgunnah, were bosom friends, and used to have the greatest confidence in one another. Some days ago, the Mondull unfortunately went into the Surdar's house one night, and began to give up the reins to pleasure; but the latter finding him in the very act of violating his confidence, was quite confounded, and could not help thinking that for so heinous a crime his trusty friend deserved a severe punishment. With this view he forcibly seized the perfidious wretch, and as a return for his treacherous act, cut off his ears.

Cutting off one's Noses.—About 10 o'clock on the night of Sunday the 7th April, a common Sailor, having come to the house of one Dossy, a lewd woman residing to the north of Chnumam Gully, carried on a pleasant conversation with her for sometime; when another of the same class (a common Sailor) came to the place and began to quarrel with him; so much so that he cleft his nose, and took to his heels. The next day the nose-cleft Sailor complained to the Police, and had Dossy committed to prison. But the perpetrator of the act has not yet been caught.

Sacrifice of one's Tongue.—On Wednesday the 3d of April, a Sipahce going to Collighant at the house of the Great Goddess, stood in the temple and began loudly to call out in her name; and at the same time pulling out his tongue with the left hand, he cut it with a knife he held in the right. The quantity of blood lost on the occasion was very great,

* A pair drums bound together. † An immense big drum which has a deafening sound. ‡ Planks on which dancing girls, &c. generally stand in marriage processions. § The patriarch of the village, much respected by the other inhabitants, and often the arbiter of disputes.

—TRANSLATOR.

and the fellow instantly fell in a swoon on the ground. The Police Officers then took him to the Thana, and with good treatment he came to himself. He remained that day in the Thana and departed on the next, but his utterance unfortunately has been somewhat affected.

SIR,

To the Editor of the *Sungbad Cowmuddy*.

My feelings having been very much hurt at the sight of a certain unjust and cruel act, and finding no other means whereby to prevent it, I communicate to you some of the particulars, which I hope will find a place in your *Cowmuddy*; and I have reason to presume, when the polite, great, and merciful, have made themselves acquainted with the subject, that they will not fail to remedy the evil, since they bestow their money liberally upon such common occasions. It is altogether impossible to describe how much those bullocks suffer, which are yoked to carts. Not more than five days ago, a carter having overloaded his cart with bales of cloth was going from the north towards the south; near Teretty Bazar, the inhuman wretch, not satisfied with the immense load the two animals carried (though slowly) and the quantity of blood that issued from their shoulders, added to these a severe punishment with the whip, which, before my God, greatly affected me, and I beheld it with a flood of tears in my eyes. As I was not invested with any kind of power, I began with entreating the compassionate carter to cease from thus beating the bullocks, but to no purpose, for he seemed very passionate, and repeated his blows. Behold! there is not an animal in this world more useful than the bullocks: they seem to have been created solely for the benefit of mankind; for as the latter live upon corn, the former seem to be the principal instrument of its growth; for it is they that prepare the ground for plentiful crops, and a weight which twenty persons could not bear, is easily conveyed by two bullocks. Thus it is that these poor creatures render service to mankind. Though it is beyond the powers of language to enumerate the great many good qualities of cows, yet I shall say something about them. Thousands of women die the instant after they are delivered, in such a case, so that if the woman be rich there will be a nurse to suckle the infant, but the poor in the country, as well as those in town, give the child cow's milk to drink when its mother is dead. Milk might justly be likened unto nectar, for it not only gives bodily strength, but even generative power to man; and out of it are made butter, *Ghrutto* (clarified butter), curds, custards, and many other dainty foods. But milk becomes of still more use when we say that in all religious ceremonies every other thing remains impure till some *Ghrutto* be sprinkled over them. After all this, is it possible for any but an adamant heart to help compassionating and benefitting so useful an animal? I most earnestly beg that the merciful now, after proper consultations, either at an expense of their money, or by calling the attention of the Magistrates to this subject, not to allow any old infirm bullock to be yoked to a cart, nor a strong one to bear or draw a weight too heavy for it. This would be doing one of the worthiest acts.

Poisoned Sweetmeats.—Radhakunto Sow, of Vashoodebpore village, in Muddhookholy purgunnah, having freighted a boat with muster seeds, was conveying it to Calcutta for sale. On the way, Shreesty Dhur, the boatman, gave him some poisoned sweetmeats to eat; and when the poison had taken effect upon him, he bound a rope to his neck and threw him into the water; but through the mercy of God a large cloak which he had under the rope preventing its drawing too tight, his life was saved, and he went over to some other merchant's boat. He afterwards went on shore, made his complaint to the Daroga, and attended by four Barkundauzes he came to Boddoray and seized the boatmen, who however, succeeded in getting the Barkundauzes to partake of the same poisoned sweetmeats, which killed one out of four of them. The Daroga at last forwarded the plaintiff and defendant to the Judge of the Zillah of Jessore.

Letter from a Correspondent.—The letter published on the 6th of April, in the 19th Number of the *SUNGBAD COWMUDDY*, enumerating the different good qualities of Cows and Bullocks, and describing the great misery the latter suffered from the immense loads which they had to carry, and calling the attention of the great to the subject, seems very just and affecting; and deserving of public approbation. But the learned Correspondent ought to have considered that the subject was not new, and that long before his observations the Magistrates of the Police after a due consideration had made some regulations as to the weight to be borne by bullocks; but these carters, from their gross ignorance and vicious inclinations, go beyond these limits, and whenever they observe any deficiency in the quickness of the animal's paces, they flog the poor creatures unmercifully; or thinking themselves to be their sole masters, the least symptom of fault induces these mercenary wretches to make the helpless bullocks victims of their barbarous cruelty:—This is, however, no wonder. The only wonder is the tears of the tender-hearted correspondent, at seeing the suffering of the bullocks. Instead of endeavouring to remedy the evil, he began to shed tears of affection, and to beg of the great to turn their attention towards the suppression of such a cruel practice. If a sensible man of this town

were to be a spectator of this, he would rather than be weeping at the time, immediately go and inform the Magistrates of the Police of the circumstance and get the carrier punished and kept in awe. The learned correspondent seems to be a countryman very little acquainted with the affairs of the town. But I would advise him first to become well acquainted with all the particulars of the Brief before he pretends to be an advocate of Cows and Bullocks.

Murder.—A common prostitute of Chompotollah in Calcutta, named Kissory, having a number of gullants, two of them happened to visit her at the same time on the night of Thursday the 4th of April. These two began to quarrel between themselves; till Kissory at last getting tired of them, kept one, and turned the other out of doors. The latter, however, returned to the house on that very night, and thrust a knife into both of their throats. The woman has survived the wound, but her gallant has died of it.

Letter from Smyrna.

To ———, Calcutta.

Sin, Smyrna, June 16, 1821.

Your esteemed favour, dated 3d of April, was duly received on the 12th ultimo. We have perused with much pleasure the details which you enter into on the subject of India Commerce in replying to the letters which we had the pleasure of addressing you on the 8th and 16th of December last, and it is with no small satisfaction that we observed your sentiments on this head are in perfect unison with our own.

The establishing of a direct trade between the East Indies and this country is an object of such importance, and likely to be so beneficial in its results, that we feel persuaded the mercantile part of the community in those parts would be very willing to enter into it, if the question be brought forward in a proper manner, and the promoters be persons fully competent to undertake the direction of it. We place great hopes in your own individual exertions, from the enlightened view which it appears to us you took at once of the matter, from the conviction, that the knowledge which you possess of the trade of this part of the Mediterranean, will enable you to speak with that confidence on the subject, and to argue it upon such matters of fact as are best calculated to bring about the desired object.

In our letter of the 8th of December, we entered into many particulars on the nature of the trade carried on to this place by the Americans, and giving as our opinion, that we suppose it would be a desirable object to wrest so much of it out of their hands as relates to the articles of the produce of the East Indies, and the exportation hence of Turkey Opium. We once more call your particular attention to the subject, as we beg to repeat that we do not see why the British would not be able to derive the same advantages which it is very evident our transatlantic friends do.

Subsequently to ours of the 15th of December, the price of Opium rose progressively from 55½ to 70 piastres the cheque, in consequence of orders for it received from London; to which market were shipped above 10,000 cheques, which we then stated as being on hand: for the United States no further purchases were made.

On other subjects of business we have not much to enlarge on. Through the medium of the Public Prints, you will possibly have learnt of the Insurrection of the Greeks in these parts, an Insurrection threatening the political existence of this empire, and which has thrown much consternation over all classes. Commercial transactions have for some weeks past been quite at a stand, and as scarcely a sale is to be effected, you must consider as merely nominal the few quotations which we give you hereunder.

We have had four American arrivals since the New-Year, one of which, the ship UNITED STATES, came direct from Batavia, (four months passage) with about 400 tons of Java Coffee; the cargoes of the others were chiefly Colonial articles—West India Coffee, Havana Sugar, &c.

P. S.—Kept to July 13.—This opportunity having been detained here until to-day in consequence of a general embargo, we can advise you that new Opium has commenced coming in from the country. The crop this year will be very great, and prices will in all probability be much under what they were last season, already it is being offered at 40 piastres the cheque,* and it is likely to go lower.

* Equal to about 200 dollars per chest only.

Reverend H. Martyn.—We observe in the Bury and Norwich Post, of the 24th of October 1821, the following short notice, which we are sure will give pleasure to friends of the late Rev. H. Martyn.

Cambridge.—“A neat marble tablet, has been recently placed in Trinity Church, in this town, to the memory of the late Rev. H. Martyn, B. D. Fellow of St. John's College.”—*John Bull.*

New Annual Register for India.

In the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE of Thursday last, is a long and well-written Prospectus, proposing the publication of an ANNUAL REGISTER at a Subscription price of 10 Rupees. We approve so highly of this undertaking, that we cannot refrain from giving a portion of the Prospectus here, referring those who desire to patronize the Work to the GOVERNMENT GAZETTE itself for fuller details:—

“The improved character of the Indian Papers, furnishes in the present day much that is worthy of being preserved: the growing importance of the Indian community requires that such matters as involve its interest should be recorded,—and the general progress of liberal excitement deserves to be supplied with ready and permanent means of gratification and improvement: for these purposes it has been thought, that the period is arrived, when an annual contribution to an accurate knowledge of Indian affairs may be easily offered to the Public of Calcutta, and will be considered by them as deserving of their encouragement: the nature of the contributions will be best understood by a detail of the subjects which it proposes to comprehend.”

“The next division of the Register is intended to include the Public documents which emanate from the Indian Government, as, Regulations for the Civil administration of British India, and Orders affecting the general interest of its Armies—the advantage and necessity of such a collection need no comment: every individual has a deep interest in the laws of the Government of which he is a subject, and every soldier is bound to be acquainted with the orders he is to obey. At present it is not easy for such a knowledge to be obtained by either.—As public communications, these documents are restricted to public offices: their circulation is consequently limited; access to them at all times is not practicable; and their form and arrangement render them not easily consulted. By being transferred to such a collection as the present, they will be put into the hands of the public, and will be accessible to any one, whom no higher motive even than curiosity, may lead to peruse them.”

The last division will contain an account of such works as are published in Europe that treat of Indian subjects: it is very evident that although there are numerous writers, there are no critics at home, in this department of literature, and erroneous statements and inaccurate deductions are put forth with all the confidence of ignorance, secure that it incurs no peril from detection. It may be presumed that our countrymen look to India, for an accurate estimate of the publications, which regard its interests, and from the silence which prevails amongst us, infer the correctness and authenticity of the information which they receive, and which enjoy the acquiescence of those, whose situation and acquirements best fit them to be its judges. That there exist in India both the knowledge and ability to correct the inaccuracies and errors of Anglo-oriental writers, cannot be questioned, and when a convenient channel for the results of their actual exercise is provided, it is hoped that there will be no want of efficient contributors to so desirable an end.”

Shipping Arrivals.

CALCUTTA.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
April 19	Nerbudda	British	F. Patrick	Bombay	Jan. 14
BOMBAY.					
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	From Whence	Left
Mar. 28	Hannah	British	J. Lamb	London	Nov. 25

Bombay, March 30, 1822.—A ship from the southward, with the signal of ‘from England’ flying, was standing towards the harbour at sunset yesterday. She is in all probability the HADLOW.

Shipping Departures.

CALCUTTA.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 18	Esperanza	Portz.	J. Machado	Macao
MADRAS.				
Date	Names of Vessels	Flags	Commanders	Destination
April 2	Eliza	British	Gibson	Calcutta
3	Hope	British	J. Westmonth	Calcutta
3	Ceres	British	H. B. Pridham	Calcutta
4	Dunvegan Castle	British	D. Campbell	Calcutta
5	Aram	British	J. Daniels	Rangoon

Birth.

At Cawnpore, on the 8th instant, Mrs. W. A. VENABLE, of a Daughter.